United Nations Development Programme Iraq

Support to Integrated Reconciliation in Iraq
Project ID: 00100485

FINAL PROJECT REPORT

Photo: Youth and Women for Peace Groups and Social Cohesion Champions receive capacity-building training. November 2021.

Project Title:	Support to Integrated Reconciliation in Iraq
UNDP Project ID#:	00100485
UNDP Output ID# (s):	00103425
Project Duration (Start and End Date):	1 January 2017 – 31 December 2021
UNSDCF Outcome / Country Programme Document (CPD) 2020-2024 Outcome	Outcome 3.2: People in Iraq, civil society and communities, particularly women, have improved capacity to lead, participate in and contribute to the design and delivery of equitable and responsive services, especially for the most vulnerable populations.
UNDP Strategic Plan Output	Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings.
Project Output (s)	**Output 1:** Reconciliation and social cohesion awareness campaigns in target communities are designed and carried out

	Output 2: Active effective networks of Community Peace Platforms are established. **Output 3** Vulnerable women and girls provided with psychosocial support and support creation of women peace groups	
Implementing Partner:	UNDP	
Responsible Parties:	**Al-Tahreer Association for Development** **Kurdistan Organization for Human Rights Watch** **Tammuz Organization for Social Development**	
Project Location(s):	Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al Din Governorates	
Total Project Resources (USD)[1]:	UNDP	$ 1,332,961.89
	UK FCO	$ 1,249,858.04
	Germany	$ 2,830,462.96
	Denmark	$ 3,323,766.86
UNDP Iraq Focal Point:	Name: Nadia Alawamleh Designation: Social Cohesion Programme Team Leader Email: Nadia.alawamleh@undp.org	

Donors

Governments of Germany, Denmark, and the UK

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[1] Resources align with the resources mobilized in Table 1 in the Financial Overview Section of the Report.

Table of Content

Executive Summary

With several reconciliation initiatives undertaken by Iraq since 2003, stability, inclusion, reconciliation, and social cohesion have not been fully realized. This project intended to support this national goal by closely engaging with government institutions and local community to ensure an Iraqi-led approach for achieving this cohesion and reconciliation. This project aimed to do so through the following three outcomes and respective activities:

Outcome 1: Enhanced social cohesion in targeted communities and regions, as well as higher levels of trust between these communities and the national leadership in Baghdad.

Activities to achieve this outcome include:

- A network of inter-linked local peace committees, bodies and initiatives operating at district, provincial and national levels is established.
- A community reconciliation conference, drawing on communities from across the country is held to develop civic perspectives on, and demands for, the implementation of the findings of the project.
- Community-focused agendas and mechanisms are implemented, focusing on social cohesion-related needs in communities

Outcome 2: Increased Public Awareness of the needs for reconciliation and social cohesion.

Activities to achieve this outcome include:

- Awareness of reconciliation is raised in selected target areas.
- Capacitated local and national champions are mobilised for reconciliation and social cohesion.
- Work with media professionals and dissemination of media products that promote social cohesion.
- Establishment and engagement of Youth Groups (YGs) and Women's Groups (WGs)

Outcome 3: Provide and support vulnerable women and girls with psychosocial support; create women peace groups and support the involvement of women in these mechanisms to increase community engagement.

Activities to achieve this outcome include:

- Capacity building support will be provided to female social workers to gain the skills to provide treatment and support to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) victims.
- Women and girls who are victims of SGBV will be provided with psychosocial support (PSS) from trained female social workers.

- Establish and support women peace groups to increase women engagement in respective communities.

The Integrated Reconciliation Project (IRP) achieved the following in an effort to promote social cohesion and reconciliation at the local and national level:

- Supported the establishment of 24 Local Peace Committees (LPCs), 4 Community Dialogue Committees, 5 YGs, and 5 WGs in Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din governorates.
- Held a conference with all LPC members and the Committee for Dialogue and Societal Peace to discuss linkages between the LPCs work at the local level and the national government.
- 30 Social Cohesion Champions (18 women) were selected to spread key messaging on social cohesion, peace, and coexistence.
- 124 young journalists and students of media participated in capacity building sessions, providing them with an opportunity to publish media products through the Tanoua website, resulting in over 240 publications.[2] With the success of this intervention, a second phase was initiated under the social cohesion programme.
- 659 female social workers were provided with psychosocial support services to women and girls who survived SGBV. Trained social workers were able to directly support 30,330 women across Iraq.

This final report will provide greater insight on the accomplishments and achievements this project has made in supporting social cohesion and reconciliation efforts across Iraq as well as the challenges and obstacles it has faced and recommendations moving forward. UNDP is now equipped with a fully-fledged social cohesion programme, lessons learned from IRP of which contribute greatly to the programmes success and direction.

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[2] Tanoua," 2021, https://tanoua.com/

I. Context

Since 2003, Iraq has undertaken several national reconciliation initiatives, which have involved, in main, the international community, regional actors and the Iraqi government. In this context of unabated political and sectarian tensions, these initiatives have largely failed to deliver tangible progress in social cohesion and reconciliation. There are many layers of interlinked social divisions in Iraq. These include ethnic, religious, and political cleavages intersected by experiences of repeated violence. Building peace and social cohesion in Iraq will require a sustained and considerable effort, and one that is underpinned by political commitment, an inclusive and clear vision, and sustained and coherent external support. This project is designed as an effort to promote reconciliation and social cohesion as a pathway towards a more non-violent, representative, and resilient Iraq.

To advance efforts in achieving social cohesion and reconciliation in Iraq through close coordination with the Government of Iraq and community members, the project worked to achieve the following outcomes:

1. Community, governorate processes and platforms linked with, and responsive to, one another.
2. Public Awareness of Reconciliation and social cohesion
3. Provide and support vulnerable women and girls with psychosocial support; create women peace groups and support the involvement of women in these mechanisms to increase community engagement.

Through these stated outcomes, intended beneficiaries include community-based peace mechanisms, including Local Peace Committees (LPCs), Community Dialogue Committees (CDCs), Youth Groups (YGs), and Women's Groups (WGs); community members in the selected governorates who participated in capacity building activities and community initiatives; and vulnerable women and girls and social workers.

To achieve these results, UNDP worked closely with the following Iraqi implementing partners:

1. Tammuz Organization for Social Development
2. Kurdistan Organization for Human Rights Watch
3. Al Tahreer Association for Development.

These results supported the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Outcome 3.2 "People in Iraq, civil society and communities, particularly women, have improved capacity to lead, participate in and contribute to the design and delivery of equitable and responsive services, especially for the most vulnerable populations" as well as the Country Programme Document Output 1.2 "Civil society and academia enabled to promote social cohesion, prevention of violent extremism and sustainable development".

II. Project Progress

A.Implementation and Management review

Implementation strategy review

1. Partnerships

Through this project, UNDP worked closely with government counterparts, most closely with the Committee for Dialogue and Societal Peace (CDSP), who also played a key role in the establishment of the 4 CDCs in Diyala and Kirkuk governorates. With their active engagement in the establishment of these mechanisms, the facilitation of repatriating Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and persons with perceived ISIL affiliation has received greater support.

UNDP has also worked to strengthen partnerships with international institutions through the signing of two Memorandum of Understanding's (MoUs) with swisspeace, a peacebuilding organization, and Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), a peacebuilding organization focused on gender mainstreaming. Through these partnerships, Iraqi peacebuilders have received several capacity building opportunities to better prepare them for social cohesion program design and implementation.

2. Sustainability

UNDP's social cohesion program has gained momentum since the inception of the IRP project, allowing for lessons learned and achievements identified from this project to better inform ongoing and future ones. Within the program itself, a sustainability strategy is expected to be developed that will address the ever-changing political situation and changing priorities as well as the presence of community-based peace mechanisms, which are now well-situated in their respective communities.

Management effectiveness review

1. Timely delivery of outputs

The initial years of project implementation was met with setbacks and slow implementation. However, following the lessons learned identified in 2018 and the projects' eventual restructuring, the project was able to achieve its set targets in a timely manner, despite the obstacles met due to the political situation in 2019 and the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Cost-effective use of inputs

UNDP optimized its available funds to not only support social cohesion and reconciliation efforts in Iraq but to also guide future interventions to further build on the success of the IRP project.

3. Quality of monitoring

Following the restructuring of the project, additional staff members were brought on board to support the timely implementation of projects and activities as well as its monitoring and evaluation. A monitoring and evaluation system was developed with qualitative and quantitative data collection forms utilized which allowed for effective tracking of project implementation and progress towards targets.

4. Resource allocation

To support this 4-year project, UNDP mobilized USD 1.2 million from the United Kingdom, USD 2.8 million from Germany, and USD 3.3 million from Denmark.

B. Project Results Review

Since the inception of this project, substantial change in the engagement of government bodies, community members and leaders, and peace practitioners in promoting social cohesion and reconciliation has been documented. With active engagement of LPC members in reconciliation efforts and stronger coordination with CDSP as well as the establishment and operation of community-based peace mechanisms, significant groundwork to allow those on the local and national level to respond to social cohesion and reconciliation matters has been created.

UNDP has supported the establishment of 24 LPCs and 4 CDCs, totaling to approximately 480 members, mechanisms of which have developed cooperative relations with CDSP and has supported the facilitation of an estimated 3,509 persons between 2019-2021, many of whom have perceived ISIL affiliations, back to their areas of origin. Further, UNDP has supported the establishment of 5 YGs and 5 WGs (approximately 140 female members) which have positioned themselves as community organizers and influential mechanisms for the promotion of social cohesion initiatives.

Asia, the leader of the Diyala YG, stated the following:

"The traditions and culture in Diyala make it so that women are not able to communicate with men easily. My focus was on working with young women while I waited for the chance to work with both genders. I spent three years working only with women and then the opportunity came to form the youth group supported by UNDP. I felt that society had evolved to a more suitable environment for both genders to work together, and I am now the founder and leader of the Diyala Youth for Peace Group."

"I see a positive future for Iraq. The most powerful group in our society is youth. If youth are empowered and participate in the decision-making process, they will be the engine of a new society."

Photo: Asia, leader of the Diyala Youth Group.

To further spread awareness on social cohesion and reconciliation, 30 Social Cohesion Champions were nominated to take on the role as messenger in their respective communities

by sharing knowledge on coexistence, social cohesion, inclusivity, and peacebuilding. Young media professionals and students of journalism were also actively engaged in the project with 124 young people trained in several topics including ethical journalism and combatting hate speech and provided with a platform to publish media products. This platform has resulted in publishing over 240 media products. Communication played a key role in this project and spreading the important message of social cohesion. 2 competitions were launched to showcase cohesion in Iraq through art and photography. Submissions of art pieces and photographs depicting what social cohesion looks like in numerous communities were evaluated by a panel, with selected winners provided with prizes to further support their art. Finally, through collaboration with a local media company, UNDP published over 35 audio and visual products, news segments, radio spots and short videos to highlight social cohesion efforts.

Marwa, a Social Cohesion Champion based in Baghdad, shares her thoughts on the importance of activism:

"My passion for activism started when I noticed children aged 7 - 14 years old in the bazaar when they should have been in school. I started working with these children three days a week to teach them reading and writing. Now we have full teams working in Baghdad. Returning these children to their childhood and school following conflict with ISIS is the key goal. COVID-19 has had a negative effect on learning for children in Iraq, especially among families who can't afford computers."

Photo: Marwa (center), Social Cohesion Champion from Baghdad

As it has been well-documented through countless research that women's participation in peace processes and reconciliation is a key component in a society's sustainability and realization of social cohesion, focused attention on women is vital.[3] By training female social workers to provide women and girls who have survived SGBV with PSS services, vulnerable women and girls are better equipped to report instances of SGBV and to have greater understanding on how sexual violence is a lingering obstacle in achieving community reconciliation. The project coordinated closely with the Iraqi Ministry of Labor and Social

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[3] "Conflict prevention and resolution," UN Women, https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/conflict-prevention-and-resolution

Affairs (MOLSA) and the Women and Child Care Directorate to support its network of social workers and expand these efforts across the country. This collaboration also resulted in a study on how to re-design existing MOLSA protocols to strengthen victim assistance policies. The study has been drafted in Arabic, with an English translation to follow, but has not yet been made public for further sharing.

The project strategically aligned with the Iraq Vision 2030 for Sustainable Development, Goal 4 "Safe Society", which addresses internal cohesion, the importance of Iraq's social fabric, and enhancing community dialogue.[4] The project also contributed to supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and SDG 5 on Gender Equality.[5]

Output 1

Reconciliation and social cohesion awareness campaigns in target communities are designed and carried out

Through engagement with active community-based peace mechanisms and nominated social cohesion champions, awareness raising activities were carried out throughout the liberated areas.

Activity 1
Awareness campaign in selected local communities is designed and carried out

UNDP supported the establishment and capacitation of several community-based mechanisms, including 24 LPCs, 4 CDCs, 5 WGs, and 5 YGs from Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din governorates, all of which have played integral roles in raising awareness in their respective communities on social cohesion, reconciliation, peacebuilding, religious tolerance, and community coexistence. Through this project and with UNDP support, these mechanisms are well-positioned in their communities to promote social cohesion and spread relevant messaging.

In collaboration with a national media company, UNDP has published several awareness campaign products, some of which have been published on national television. Most notably, UNDP partnered with Nashat Akram, former professional Iraqi footballer, to spread importance messages on peace and unity.[6]

In addition to supporting and working alongside community-based mechanisms, UNDP has capacitated young media journalists and media students and has supported the establishment of a website for the publication of stories related to social cohesion, prevention of violent extremism, coexistence, and other relevant topics. 124 journalists and students participated in capacity building sessions focused on ethical journalism, combatting

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[4] "The Future We Want," 2019, Republic of Iraq Ministry of Planning, https://mop.gov.iq/en/static/uploads/8/pdf/1568714423e99cb9efb0b0a786344a1294683d4931--%D8%B1%D8%A4%D9%8A%D8%A9%202030%20e.pdf

[5] "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," 2015, United Nations, https://sdgs.un.org/goals

[6] "Unity through sport," UNDP, 22 September 2021, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LjZAwv0uvEg

misinformation and hate speech, and conflict-sensitive reporting, which provided them with the appropriate tools to publish web-stories, think pieces, and other media products.

Activity 2
Local and national reconciliation champions who will lead and inspire the reconciliation efforts in the selected communities are Identified and mobilized

30 national social cohesion champions (18 women) with experience in a variety of areas such as gender, education, culture, and health, were selected to spread influential messages of peace and awareness within their communities. Champions have utilized their social media platforms and wide following to spread these key messages. Under the social cohesion portfolio, 10 champions were selected to participate in additional trainings on the development and implementation of initiatives and have received grants to support their proposed initiatives. Through complementary support, the implementation of these initiatives will continue into 2022.

Output 2

Active effective networks of Community Peace Platforms are established**.**
With the establishment of the 24 LPCs and 4 CDCs, communication and coordination takes place between the groups as well as with the CDSP. YGs and WGs in the 5 governorates have also established networks between each governorate for idea-sharing and cooperation.

Activity 1
Establish, capacitate and link Local Peace Committees (LPCs) at district, provincial and national levels

Through this project, UNDP supported the establishment of 24 LPCs in Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah al Din and 4 CDCs in Diyala and Kirkuk. These community-based peace mechanisms have played an integral role in facilitating the return of families to their areas of origin as well as supporting community initiatives focused on promoting social cohesion and coexistence.

Activity 2
Implement Community-focused agendas, work-plans and monitoring mechanisms focusing on reconciliation-related needs

With the establishment of LPCs, CDCs, YGs, and WGs, regular coordination and collaboration between the mechanisms have taken place. To strengthen coordination between LPC members and CDSP a conference was held to discuss the linkages between the LPCs work at the local level and the national government. To further strengthen the role of the WGs in their communities, a coordination meeting between group members and the Women Empowerment Directorate from each governorate was held to discuss the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, what has thus been achieved, and the role of women in the peace and security agenda in Iraq.

Activity 3

Develop Social cohesion measurement tool, which will track change over time in order to assess impact of the initiatives and facilitate adaptation.

Following the initial years of project implementation, a monitoring and evaluation system was put in place to determine if there was an increase in knowledge and capacity amongst beneficiaries; monitor greater involvement of community-based peace mechanisms and peace practitioners; track the quality and impact of community initiatives; and engagement of young media journalists.

Activity 4
Hold a community reconciliation conference, drawing on communities from across the country to develop civic perspectives on, and demands for, the implementation of the findings of the project.
Include concise information on results achieved.

Output 3

Vulnerable women and girls provided with psychosocial support and support creation of women peace groups
Relevant PSS capacity building sessions were provided for female social workers, thus resulting in reaching out to over 30,000 women and girls across Iraq. To further strengthen the presence of women in social cohesion work, UNDP supported the establishment of 5 WGs who are designing and leading the implantation of social cohesion initiatives.

Activity 1
Support establishment and operation of women peace groups.

UNDP has supported the establishment of 5 WGs in Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din (approximately 110 members) to engage with their respective community members and implement community initiatives to promote social cohesion and create an environment that can support peaceful coexistence. Through complementary support under the social cohesion programme, the groups are receiving further support to implement community initiatives and establish a stronger role in their communities.

Activity 2
Support capacity building efforts for female social workers on psychosocial support who will reach out to vulnerable women and girls who are victims of SGBV.

To support survivors of SGBV, an increase of survivors of which was documented during the COVID-19 pandemic,[7] 659 social workers were trained to provide the appropriate support. Approximately 30,330 survivors from the liberated areas were reached out following these training sessions.

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[7] "Women and Girls in Iraq During the COVID-19 Pandemic," UNDP, 10 December 2020, Women and Girls in Iraq During the COVID-19 Pandemic (undp.org)

UNDP and UN Women also jointly led a workshop to review national policies on SGBV in times of conflict resulting in insightful discussion on how government and civil society in Iraq can more meaningfully support women and girls who have survived SGBV.[8]

III. Project Challenges and Issues

Challenges

Prior to the restructuring of the project towards the end of 2018, implementation of activities and subsequent achievements were delayed. However, following a lesson learned mission and support from the Regional Hub, clarity on the project outcomes and outputs was made. While the project received more direction during this restructuring, mass protests that began in October 2019 and the eventual COVID-19 pandemic further hindered implementation. The restrictions in movement, social distancing, and security measures made it incredibly difficult for in-person support thus leading to postponement and resorting to online platforms for convening workshops and sessions. Due to the many travel restrictions, both nationally and internationally, as a result of the pandemic, domestic, national, and international study tours were no longer able to take place as initially agreed upon in the Peace and Stabilization Engagement Document provided by the Government of Denmark.

Issues

During the fall months of 2019, mass demonstrations broke out in Iraqi, resulting in months of regular protests that extended into the COVID-19 pandemic period. With the increase in tension and security measures put in place, access to areas for activity implementation was made difficult. Conjoined with the obstacles the pandemic brought forth, face-to-face interactions, which is heavily relied on for community reconciliation and cohesion interventions, was put to a halt. These issues resulted in implementation delays. With no clear end in sight when the demonstrations and pandemic hit, management was required to heavily rely on UNDP field facilitators and technological platforms for community engagement.

IV. Lessons Learnt

Prior to the restructuring of the IRP project towards the end of 2018, implementation was stagnant with little achievements documented during the first two years. With the restructuring of the project through lessons learned and support from the UNDP Regional Hub, clarity on the project outcomes was made and achievements towards outputs documented. With the onset of mass protests that began in October 2019 and the eventual COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the project faced several challenges that impeded the implementation of activities.

With restrictions in physical movement, social distancing, and security measures, many activities that required in-person support were postponed and were forced to be

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[8] "Voices of Women Empowerment: UNDP and UN Women lead workshop on SGBV policies in Iraq," UNDP, 21 Decemebr 2020, Voices of Women Empowerment: UNDP and UN Women lead workshop on SGBV policies in Iraq

implemented through other means. As restrictions lingered until the closure of the project, the IRP project was unable to carry out domestic, regional, and international study tours.

Despite the challenges the political situation and the COVID-19 pandemic had on implementation, the project adapted to the environment and heavily relied on the use of technology to reach out to beneficiaries and community members to increase capacity and knowledge on social cohesion and peace. Through strong coordination and communication with governmental institutions and the establishment of a project board, strategic direction and support was provided throughout project implementation. UNDP worked closely with community members, community leaders, and civil society for successful implementation, including the following key successes:

- Supported the establishment of 24 LPCs in Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah al Din as well as the formation of 4 Community Dialogue Committees in Diyala and Kirkuk.
- Supported the establishment and capacitation of 5 Youth Groups and 5 Women Groups in Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al Din, Diyala, and Kirkuk governorates.
- To support women and girls who are disproportionately victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), 659 social workers were trained to provide psychosocial support and subsequently reached out to 30,330 victims of SGBV.
- Engaged with 30 social cohesion champions, including professional footballer Nashat Akram, who utilized their influence and platforms in their respective communities to spread awareness and messaging on social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.
- The project engaged with and capacitated 124 young media professionals on ethical journalism, combatting misinformation and hate speech, and conflict-sensitive reporting. The success of this project has led to a second phase of capacitating citizen journalism.
- Strengthened relationships with the Ministry of Migration and Displaced and the Office of the National Security Advisor to support community readiness in the acceptance of Internally Displaced Persons and returning families

V. Recommendations

Following an external project evaluation to identify to the relevance, effectiveness, coherence, and efficiency of the project, several recommendations were shared to support future project design on social cohesion and identify potential partnerships. The following recommendations were share with UNDP:

- <u>Recommendation 1:</u> Focus on empowering women members of LPCs/CDCs to strengthen gender elements and participation of women in promoting peace and security in their communities and in Iraq.

- <u>Recommendation 2:</u> Design specific interventions in future programmes with emphasis on livelihoods and income-generation for women from different sects and religions. This would contribute to their social and economic empowerment, as well as offer opportunities for improved social cohesion and peaceful co-existence through gender-sensitive supply chains and marketing.

- <u>Recommendation 3:</u> For future programming, target children as a primary target beneficiary group. Other UN agencies such as UNICEF and UNODC are working with children, joint programmes can be considered. This could be done through de-radicalisation activities to ensure adequate assimilation within communities. Also, through activities that help them cope with post-war fear and trauma. Children could also be reached through teachers, community groups after receiving necessary capacity building.

- <u>Recommendation 4:</u> Although there are several UN coordination mechanisms and UNDP is present strongly in the leading seat or as active member, there is an opportunity for joint programming with other UN agencies and development partners active in Iraq, according to their mandates and fields of expertise. This may include with UNICEF for children's programming, ILO for livelihoods and decent work for vulnerable groups and IDPs and others.

- <u>Recommendation 5:</u> Create the necessary linkages between the peace mechanisms that are established and empowered on the ground (YPGs, WPGs, LPCs/CDCs and local authorities) to strengthen their roles and have more impactful initiatives in their areas.

- <u>Recommendation 6:</u> For future programming, embed outcome-level monitoring into the M&E project plan with indicators that are aligned with the UNDP's Country Programme in Iraq, contributing to the corresponding outcome.

- <u>Recommendation 7:</u> Consider a robust sustainability strategy to be developed during the design phase of the future programme, and to remain a live document updated throughout the project lifetime. The elements should cover resource mobilization and funding, exit and government handover and endorsement, as well as expansion in more areas. LPCs/CDCs should be specifically capacitated on resource mobilization for sustainability.

- <u>Recommendation 8:</u> Consider holding regular discussions with facilitators and local partners (such as Youth and women Groups) on security and access concerns while implementing activities and exploring options for mitigation of risks, though this is done by the team on case by case, it is recommended to be done regularly

VI. Financial Overview

Internal Guidance: Prepare the financial analysis using the excel template and share with the supporting documentation (i.e. ATLAS reports) with the Programme Management Support Unit to clear financial information.

Table 1: Funding Overview

Donor Name	Currency of Agreement	Commitment Value (A)	Amount Received (B)	Approaching Installment (C)	Approaching Due Date (C)	USD Amount Received (D)
Denmark	DKK	3,500,000	3,500,000			561,617.46
Denmark	DKK	18,000,000	18,000,000			2,762,149.40
Germany	Euro	2,375,984	2,375,984			2,830,462.96
UK	GBP	1,000,000	1,000,000			1,249,858.04
UNDP	USD	1,332,961.89	1,332,961.89			1,332,961.89
Total						8,737,049.75

Internal Guidance Notes/Clarifications:

- A- Contribution amount in agreement currency
- B- Amount received in agreement currency
- C- Value of Next Tranche to be received in agreement currency and expected due date (Tranche Due Date). Tranches and Tranche Due Dates are indicated in the contribution agreements
- D- Amount received in USD

Table 2: Utilization Status

Project Output/ Activity	Overall Project Budget USD (Indicates Budgeted Resources)	Cumulative Expenditure USD (From Inception to end date- Please specify the period)	Balances (USD)
Awareness	$1,039,765.82	$1,063,556.30	($23,790.48)
Networking	$3,047,591.78	$2,706,875.04	$340,716.74
Transitioning	$1,206,890.16	$1,236,471.48	($29,581.32)
Project Management	$1,394,539.00	$2,127,245.29	($732,706.29)
Direct Project Cost for CO Support Services	$531,418.31	$129,289.22	$402,129.09
Sub-Total Direct Costs	0	0	0
GMS (Indirect Costs)	$627,843.92	$577,790.20	$50,053.72
Total	$7,848,048.99	$7,841,227.53	$6,821.46

Internal Guidance Notes/Clarifications:

- Approved yearly budget by activity/output - To be extracted from Atlas
  Note: The approved budget in atlas should be aligned with the approved workplan. The contribution amount received must be fully budgeted to ensure programming of all available resources following the guidance of multiyear budget. The issue of unprogrammed fund transpires only when contribution received and applied is not budgeted.
- Cumulative Expenditure (From Project start date – period must be specified)- for example Start of Project to Mar 2021 if the current reporting period is for April-June 2021)

Interim Financial Overview Notes:
1. All financial data presented in this report is provisional. From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration, an annual certified financial statement as of 31 December will be posted by UNDP HQ no later than 30 June of the following year and shared with the donor after June 30.

2.   Utilization includes expenses and commitments.
3.   1 % levy coordination excluded from donor's commitment.

Annexes

Annex I: Performance Tracking Matrix

Output	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Target	Implementation Progress (Cumulative for the entire project period)
Output 1: Reconciliation and social cohesion awareness campaigns in target communities are designed and carried out	1.1 Number of Iraqi champions of reconciliation recruited and capacitated (disaggregated by gender) 1.2 Number of public awareness campaigns on social cohesion conducted	1.1 No Iraqi champions of reconciliation recruited and capacitated 1.2 0 public awareness campaigns on social cohesion conducted	1.1 30 Iraqi champions of reconciliation are recruited and capacitated 1.2 2 public awareness campaigns on social cohesion conducted	1.1 30 Iraqi champions (18 women) have been recruited and capacitated, 10 of whom were selected to design and implement social cohesion initiatives in their respective communities 1.2 Through strong engagement with the established community peace mechanisms, regular engagement with community members to raise awareness on social cohesion took place. Further, since the inception of the Tanoua website, over 240 media products have been published.
Output 2: Active effective	2.1 Number of Local Peace Committees	2.1 Twenty-Four Local Peace Committees	2.1 At least 30 new Local Reconciliation Committees were	2.1 24 Local Peace Committees and 4 Community Dialogue

networks of Community Peace Platforms are established.	established and functioning	established.	established and capacitated.	Committees have been established.
	2.2 Number of youth peace groups established and functioning	2.2 0 youth peace groups established and functioning	2.2 6 youth peace groups established and functioning	2.2 5 youth peace groups in Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din have been established
	2.3 Number of nation-wide community reconciliation conferences held	2.3 No nation-wide community reconciliation conference held	2.3 One community reconciliation conference, is held to brining communities from across the country to develop civic perspectives on reconciliation	2.3 A conference with all LPC members and CDSP was held to discuss the linkages between the work of the LPCs at the local level and with the national government
	2.4 Number of media professionals trained (gender disaggregated)	2.4 0 media professionals trained	2.4 101 media professionals trained	2.4 124 media professionals and students of journalism were trained
Output 3: Vulnerable women and girls provided with psychosocial support and support creation of women peace groups	1.1 Number of female social workers trained to provide support to victims of SGBV	3.1 No social workers trained	3.1 450 female social workers trained to provide psychosocial support to women and girls, specifically survivors of SGBV	3.1 659 social workers trained to provide PSS support
		3.2 No SGBV victims received psychosocial support	3.2 1,500 victims provided with psychosocial support	3.2 30,330 women and girls across Iraq were provided with PSS support
	1.2 Number of women and girls reached for psychosocial	3.3 No women peace groups established	3.3 4 women peace groups established and functional	3.3 5 women peace groups in Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din have been established

	support			
	3.3 Number of women peace groups established			

Annex II: Risk Log:[9]

#	Description	Type	Impact & Priority	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner
1	Lack of resource and capacity to support project implementation	Operational	Inadequate human and financial requirement will affect the implementation I= 3 P= 3	Ensure continuous consultation with the government and other partners to identify and provide necessary resources. Efforts should be invested in fund raising.	Senior Programme Manager
2	Lack of project ownership by the national partners	Strategic/operational	Poor involvement of national counterparts would impact the effective project implementation; hence, it will reduce the result and sustainability. I= 3 P= 3	Engage the government and all national counterparts through the project, to ensure their buy-in. Also involving the local authorities at the govern0rate level and always seek the incorporate their needs and priorities	Senior Programme Manager
3	Reduced technical Capacity of the reconciliation Team to implement expanding projects.	Operational	Could have an impact on the quality of the activities I=3 P=5	Management has advertised key positions and recruitment ongoing. Newly vacated positions soon to be advertised.	Senior Programme Manager
4	Volatility of security situation with possibly increased levels of violence and insecurity	Security	Insecurity will limit access to targeted communities and therefore affect the project implementation	Ensure strong coordination with local authorities and partners. Intervention is subject to principles of engagement to mitigate the risk.	Senior Programme Manager

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[9] Guidance: Projects are welcome to use (copy/paste) risk logs (and format) from their Project Document, established at the initiation of the project to report on already identified risks as well as to update with any new risks experienced over the quarter. Refer to UNDP's Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Project Risks Log Guidance.

	due to interethnic or religious conflict.		I-5 P =3		
6	Slow absorption and recruitment of project staff	Operational	This would delay implementation of technical aspects of the projects I= P=	Existing staff from window 4 under FFIS will provide support until the recruitment of project staff is completed.	Senior Programme Manager

Abdelmoneim Mustafa, Programme Manager